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MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land and Buildings.
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Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
A. SHELTON HOOVER,
Secretary.
Victoria Buildings,
Hutchinson's Alley, W. 188.

agreed) on or before the Thirty-first day of October, 1891. And Notice is hereby given that after such date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice."

Dated this First day of November, 1891.

F. F. J. MARCUS,
Registrar.

Received for the said Executor,
High Court,
25 September, 1891.

HAVE FOR SALE
MARTINI-HENRI MATCH RIFLES.
 —101—
LOADING & CLEANING SETS, FITTED CASES OF PAINTS & REQUISITES, FRONT
and BACK SIGHT PROTECTORS, POCKET CLEANERS in CASES, VERNIERS,
VENTOMETERS, BARREL BRUSHES, ORTHOPTICS, BARREL REFLECTORS, GUN
OIL, CARTRIDGE BAGS, WIMBLEDON SCORING BOOKS, &c., &c.,
WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS, SHOOTING BOOTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
 Hongkong, 15th March, 1891.

BOARD EXAMINATIONS.
Author of the "NEW NAVIGATION,"
And an "Arithmetic" for Engineers, &c.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1891. [245]

W. S. MARTEN,
ARTISTIC DECORATOR,
2, DUDELL STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [252]

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1891. (213)

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have this day OPENED a BRANCH
of our FIRM at HANKOW.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1891. (141)

For Sale.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW READY.



(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST, A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR HONGKONG, MACAO, CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, IND-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND CORREA, FOR THE YEAR 1891.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY" has again been enlarged and is THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Vladivostok, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Cochin-China, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1891 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG; The latest and only reliable

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements, AND

A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE A CHAPTER ON SPORT, dealing with almost every branch of the subject, including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c., &c., &c.

THE WINNERS OF ALL IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a *valuable* work for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1891 is printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume ever published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Printed by H. H. HONGKONG, Hongkong, 19th January, 1891.

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

DAKIN'S SODA WATER, EQUAL TO THAT OF THE BEST ENGLISH MAKERS.

IN LARGEST BOMBAY SIZE BOTTLES, CENTS 50 PER DOZEN.

DISCOUNT TO CLUBS, MESSSES AND HOTELS.

(Telephone No. 60.)

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 26th March, 1891.



BY APPOINTMENT.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Siam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Expenses when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG," And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATERS, SODA WATER, LEMONADE, POTASH WATER, SELTZER WATER.

LITHIA WATER, SARSAPARILLA WATER, TONIC WATER, GINGER ALE, GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, Hongkong, China, and Manila.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY

REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS

MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

DEATH.

On the 15th February, 1891, at Monaco, of heart disease, RICHARD DEACON, of Claygate, Surrey, formerly of Hongkong, China, aged 59.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1891.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TO-MORROW being Good Friday, there will be no issue of the Hongkong Telegraph.

NINETY thousand cows have to be milked twice a day to supply London alone. Those with the iron talls are not included in this estimate.

It is said that the annual product of plate glass in the United States is 12,000,000 square feet, being more than the yearly product of Europe fifteen years ago.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. courteously informs us that the steamship *Malwa*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at 5.30 p.m. yesterday.

We are requested to state that owing to the Agent's office being closed on Good Friday the plan of the house for the "Messiah," which Madame Patsy's Concert Party will produce to-morrow evening, will be on view at the Hongkong Hotel, where seats can be reserved.

THE Chinese Times of Tientsin ceases publication at the end of the present month.

THE Catholic clergy of Dalmatia have petitioned the Pope to allow them to use the Slav instead of Latin at mass, on the ground that many converts to the Roman faith have been accustomed to the use of Slav.

ACCORDING to the London papers the man Sadler, arrested for the latest Whitechapel tragedy and, who was supposed to be Jack the Ripper, is believed to have been at one time a member of the Hongkong Police Force.

MICHIGAN man—The doctor says I must have large quantities of quinine and whisky. His wife—Did you tell him you had just taken the pledge? Michigan man—Yes, but he said that didn't make any difference. He'd just as soon have a Prohibitionist for a patient as anybody else.

THE Kun Sing, a boarding-house master, and a hawker, named Hu Kwai, were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Mr. Wise to-day for keeping three Chinamen caged in a house at Yau-ma-tei, with the object of shipping them off to other climes against the complainants' wishes.

A WASHINGTON doctor has a somewhat novel theory of dietetics. "It is not the food which you assimilate which makes you fat," he says, "but that which you eat and fail to assimilate. Eat as many meals a day as you please, but eat little at a time, and avoid fluids, and you will reduce your weight."

A COLOURED firm recently dissolved partnership, and posted the following notice to the public:—"De dissolution of co-partnership heretofore existing between me and Mose Jones in the barber profession, am heretofore dissolved. Persons who owe must pay to de subscriber. Dem what de firm owe must call on Jones, as de firm is dissolved."

THE *Hypocrite* learns from a private source that the *Strathmore* has not been lost after all. She was short of coal on the trip across, and after burning everything combustible on board, had to resort to sailing powers, and arrived at San Francisco in four months. Provisions must have been scarce by the time she passed through the Golden Gate.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Cricket match, to-morrow, commencing at 4 p.m.:—

March—"La Pira la Victoria".....Gimes.
Valse—"El Dorado".....Royce.
Solemn—"The Goddards".....Sullivan.
Lancers—"Taranata".....Gault.
Polka—"Verdunah".....Gault.

THE Hamburg correspondent of the *Z. & C. Express* says that the shareholders of the Deutsche Dampschiff Rhederie (Kriegs Line), in consequence of the very unfavourable result of the past year, are summoned to attend a meeting preceding the regular annual meeting, in order to resolve what to do in face of the present unprosperousness of the company.

A COUPLE of Chinamen were arrested on a warrant yesterday for committing a highway robbery upon Chang Tsun, on the 8th May last year, on the road between Shaikwan and Tsai Wan. The complainant was going to the latter place on business when the defendants met him, and after beating him took away \$5 that he had in his possession. The case was remanded for a week.

WE have been asked to state that the Committee of the Hongkong Rifle Association extend a general invitation to the ladies of Hongkong to be present at the Rifle Ranges, Kowloon, on Saturday, the 28th inst., when the "Ladies" and "Ladies' Purse" will be competed for at 3 p.m. Gentlemen who are nominated to shoot for ladies can obtain the necessary tickets by applying to the hon. Secretary's tent on Saturday afternoon.

THE troopship *Tamar*, Captain L. Hammet, R.N., which left Plymouth on the 11th ult., arrived here this morning with 70 naval Officers and 685 men for the following ships which are to be recommissioned for another term of service on the China Station:—The *Imperieuse*, 10,000-ton, first-class armoured cruiser, 3,400 tons, 10,000-horse power, to be recommissioned by Captain E. P. of as flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick W. Richards, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station; the third class cruiser *Porpoise*, 1,770 tons, 3,500-horse power, to be recommissioned by Commander J. Leslie Barr; and the *Firebrand*, a second-class gun-boat, 455 tons, 450-horse power, Lieut-Commander Casper J. Baker. The *Tamar* takes home the present crews of the *Imperieuse*, *Firebrand*, and *Porpoise*.

WE have to record with much regret, says the *London and China Express*, the death of Mr. Richard Deacon, who for very many years was one of the best known men in Hongkong, who he had spent the larger part of a lifetime. His death took place at Monaco, and was due to heart disease, and when we mention Mr. Deacon was to have left Monaco, where he had gone not for the sake of his health, but for enjoyment, the day he died to pay a visit for fishing to his brother in Ireland, the extreme suddenness will be shown. Mr. Deacon went to Hongkong in 1855 to Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co., with whom he remained a few years, and on leaving them became a partner in Messrs. John Bird and Co. When the firm was dissolved Mr. Deacon became a self-made man in Hongkong, which he continued to be until leaving China for good about ten years ago. There were few better known men in the Colony than "Dicky Deacon," who was a universal favourite, and for whom, and of whom, everyone had a good word. Mr. Deacon was fifty-nine years of age.

THE *Shimpo* asserts that although the visit of the Czarich to Japan is ostensibly made as an ordinary globe-trotting tour, the actual object seems to be an observation of the efficiency of the military preparations of that country especially on its northern frontier, consequently military officers and engineers are attached to his suite. His visit will extend to the coast ports in the provinces of Khushu, as well as Shikoku, Chugoku, Tokaido, and Tokyo. After a short stay in the capital, he will travel overland to Nigata, whence he will proceed to the Hokkaido in a man-of-war. After an observation of this island, he will proceed to the Siberian railway route, and then start for home. Another rumour is to the effect that the object of the tour seems rather made in order to display Russia's influence in the Orient, than for the purpose of observing the military resources of the various countries to be visited, therefore, it is intended to have 14 or 15 vessels ready to accompany him, and to conduct some manoeuvres in neighbouring seas. Anyhow, it is clear that his visit is not an ordinary one.

A CHINESE engineer, named Tai Chow, was charged at the Magistracy to-day with having poured a quantity of boiling water upon a boy on the 25th inst., but as the latter is now lying at the hospital and unable to attend, the case was adjourned for a week.

A LADY was singing at a social gathering and her voice, to say the least of it, was very thin in places. "Ah," said her husband, "what a fine voice she has!" "Very fine," replied a stranger man at his side. "What timbre!" "Considerable timbre," remarked the stranger again, "but too many cracks in it for an advertisement board, and not quite enough for a fence."

AN inquiry was held this afternoon at the Magistracy in connection with the death of a coolie at Kennedy-town on the 21st inst. From the evidence it appeared the coolie was working on board a junk and was engaged reworking some large logs of wood, when he lost his balance and fell over the side on to the stones below, and was almost immediately killed. A verdict of "accidental death" was returned.

It is to be feared, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that Mr. Hugh Pearson's case will not be likely to decide the important question as to the legal right of naval officers to quit the service of the Crown. We sympathize with Mr. Pearson, because he seems to have acted as he did in the belief that his resignation was sure to be accepted. It is not improbable that, had he remained at his post and repeated his appeal to resign, the Admiralty would have acceded to his request. But this he could not afford to do. Almost every naval officer who desires to quit the service is similarly situated, as posts in civil life cannot long be kept open in these days of competition. It is, therefore, extremely necessary that some intelligible regulation should be made, setting forth, without the slightest ambiguity, under what circumstances officers are permitted to resign, and after how long an interval they may expect a decision.

AT Freemasons' Hall last night the United Lodge of Mark Master Masons was formed and consecrated. Wor. Bro. L. Mallory, deputed by the Grand Lodge, performed the ceremony, assisted by Wor. Bro. A. O. D. Gourdin, and assisted from the West, William Baker, as W. M. of United Lodge, No. 419, E. C. for the ensuing year. Wor. Bro. Baker invested the following officers:—

I.P.M. Wor. Bro. L. Mallory
S.W. Bro. J. Bryant
J.W. T. Spafford
M.O. W. Quincey
S.O. W. T. Devan
J.O. H. A. Sherrice
Registrar of Marks. W. Bidgood
Treasurer. J. R. Grimble
Secretary. J. White
S.D. W. Robinson
J.D. W. Hawkins
I.G. S. T. Moore
Tylar. J. Maxwell

GRAYDON, late of Hongkong and Whampoa, has again been getting himself into trouble. We read in a home paper that Mr. R. C. Heath, acting Under-Sheriff for Warwickshire, sat with a jury at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, the other week, to assess the damages in an undecided action for libel. The plaintiff was Louise Rutter, the wife of a master shipman at West Hartlepool. At the time of the libel she kept a lodging-house in Bath-row. The defendant was James Weir Graydon, an ex-lieutenant in the United States Navy, and the manager of a manufactory of explosives in Birmingham. In April, 1890, he made some intemperate remarks upon the plaintiff's belittling her to have been the author of an anonymous letter written about him. Mr. Rutter denied the authorship of the letter or any knowledge of it, and also the allegations made against her. The defendant did not appear, and was not represented. The jury awarded the plaintiff £250 damages.

THE *London and China Express* of February 20th says:—We much regret to announce the death of Mr. Eldred Hallon, which occurred on the 15th inst., at his residence, 7, Gledhow-gardens, South Kensington. By Mr. Hallon's death another of the old residents of Canton in its better days, so few of whom are now left, has been taken from the community. Mr. Hallon was born at Carlisle in 1823, where his father had a prominent position, and took a leading part in all matters connected with that old city. Like many other Cumberland youths, Mr. Hallon at an early age went to London, where he entered the office of Messrs. Ewart, Maccaughey & Co., at that time in Copthall court, and after a few years he proceeded to Shanghai in 1850, where he was engaged in the tea department of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. for some two years; subsequently proceeding to Canton, and thence to Foochow, where he opened a branch for the firm. He afterwards, in 1856, became a partner, and resided during the next ten years mostly in the South of China, at Canton, or Hongkong. Since his return home, in 1866, he was associated with the kindred firm of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co. Mr. Hallon's sterling character and kindly disposition endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, and his sad loss is mourned by a very large circle of sorrowing friends.

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ninth ordinary annual meeting of Shareholders in the above named Company was held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, at noon to-day, for the purpose of receiving a report from the General Agents, with a statement of accounts to the 31st December, 1890. There were present:—The Hon. J. J. Keswick (Chairman), Messrs. T. E. Davis, D. Gilles, (Consulting Committee); C. S. Taylor, J. H. Cox, J. C. da Cunha, a Chinese shareholder, H. C. Maclean (Secretary), and others.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said:—"The report for the year 1890, which has now been in your hands for a considerable time, I do not propose to read unless it is your wish that I should do so. The report is the most favourable that the General Agents have rendered since the commencement of the Company's business, and I trust is the precursor of many better ones, but the trying experiences of the past should render us very careful not to be carried with any too sanguine expectations which it may be difficult to realize. In the year embraced in the report we had our serious disappointments, and could we have foreseen occurrences the Consulting Committee would certainly not have paid a *dividend* of 5 per cent. for the first half of the year, during which period the Company did remarkably well. The result of working subsequent to the 30th of June did not meet expectation at all. We had high exchanges, cheap beet sugar in Europe, and a very poor demand in Spain, so that stocks of refined sugar accumulated on our hands and obliged us to close the Refinery on the 26th November. All things considered, I think

you will regard the report and accounts before you as fairly satisfactory, and, I hope you will also approve of the manner in which it is proposed to deal with the balance of \$45,733.59. I ought to mention that the special advance of \$50,000—made by the General Agents for so many years without any charge upon it—now becomes interest-bearing, and it is at all events encouraging to find that the Company has been able to attain to the necessary conditions. I have only a word more to add and it is to express the obligation we are under to the Manila agents, Messrs. Smith, Bell & Co., for their continued careful and energetic management of the company's business. To them we are in a great measure indebted for the improved results to which we have attained. I am not aware that there is any thing else of interest that I can add to these remarks, but before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be glad to answer any questions that any shareholder may wish to address to me.

There being no questions the Chairman formally moved "the adoption of the report and accounts, as submitted."

Mr. J. H. Cox seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

Messrs. T. E. Davis and D. Gilles, who retired from the Consulting Committee at this meeting, were re-elected upon the motion of Mr. J. H. Cox, who was seconded by Mr. J. C. da Cunha.

Mr. Thomas Arnold was re-elected auditor for the current year upon the proposition of Mr. da Cunha, seconded by Mr. C. S. Taylor.

An announcement by the Chairman to the effect that dividend warrants, for a final dividend of 3 per cent., will be ready on Saturday brought the proceedings to a close.

THE BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary yearly meeting of Shareholders in the above named Company was held at the Hongkong Hotel this afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and a statement of accounts to the 30th of September, 1890. There were present:—Messrs. George R. Stevens (Chairman); E. L. Woodin, A. P. Stokes (Directors); C. Hirst, J. Orange, R. K. Leigh, A. G. Stokes, H. G. James, J. H. Cox, H. J. Scott, Geo. Fenwick, A. Rodger, K. A. Stevens (Secretary), and others.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, this being the first annual meeting of the company since the first annual meeting of the company, which have been in your hands some days, I will, with your permission, take as read, and will not detain you with any remarks as to the Company's position or prospects, which I purpose going fully into at the extraordinary meeting to be held after this meeting. The extraordinary meeting is called to consider the question of ways and means, and the only business before this meeting, besides the adoption of the report, will be the election of Directors and an Auditor for the ensuing year. Mr. Stokes and Mr. Woodin retire in accordance with the articles of association but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. It is thought advisable to strengthen the Board by the addition of two more Directors and we suggest the names of Mr. Chas. Hirst and Mr. James Orange, who have already done good service for the Company. Mr. Needham is also eligible for re-election as auditor. Before proceeding to business I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may wish to ask.

There being no questions Mr. Scott proposed that Mr. G. Fenwick seconded that "the report and accounts as presented be passed." Carried unanimously.

Messrs. A. P. Stokes and E. L. Woodin were re-elected Directors upon the motion of Mr. Fenwick who was seconded by Mr. H. G. James. Mr. E. Osborne proposed and Mr. A. Rodger seconded that "Messrs. C. Hirst and J. Orange be elected members of the Board of Directors." Carried unanimously.

Mr. W. Needham was then re-appointed auditor, upon the motion of Mr. J. B. Coughtrie, seconded by Mr. A. G. Stokes.

The Chairman—That is all the business before the ordinary meeting. We have now to form ourselves into an

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

After an interval of about five minutes the Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said:—Gentlemen, I shall first lay the correspondence and telegrams on the table. You will remember that when we met in August last, it was decided to increase the capital of the Company by the sum of \$30,000. The Original Capital had proved insufficient to cover the outlay for machinery already contracted for and general expenses, you will also remember that it was then decided to follow the recommendation of Mr. Orange to acquire certain properties in the neighbourhood of the Balmoral Mine, it was also decided to purchase additional Machinery which Mr. Orange and the engineers at the mine considered most necessary for the development of our properties. For these purposes the sum of \$30,000 was deemed amply sufficient. The letters and telegrams which were received up to December led us to expect that this would be the case, but that the mine would from the 1st January 1891, be not only paying its way but also providing dividends. All seemed to be going on well and after telegrams informing us of favorable results, we received on the 23rd of December a wire that crushing would be resumed after the holidays. The 21st of January, however, brought information that the boiler was out of repair and crushing could not be resumed until the 26th Jan. and that Mr. Gregory was in urgent need of money. Then followed several telegrams, the last of which was that he informed us \$1,750 was required. At this time we had about \$700, left in the Bank to meet this demand. This was remitted leaving us without funds, and we have since, in response to urgent wires, remitted a further sum of \$600, under our personal guarantee, for wages, without payment of which the mine would have had to stop working. Telegrams passed asking for explanations, but Mr. Gregory wired that we must await the arrival of the *Tishan* and until this steamer arrived it was impossible for us to form an opinion of how things actually stood at the mine financially and otherwise, it was useless to call you together. Full accounts and explanations were received on 27th February on the arrival of the *Tishan*. From this letter, coupled with the previous telegrams and correspondence, we have ascertained that owing to the heavy floods the expenses of carting and erecting the machinery have been greatly above what was expected, and we have been much delayed in getting the machinery put up, and these delays have caused considerable increase in the wages' account. Added to the above disappointments various details in the machinery required alteration, as for instance it was found that the air compressor was defective, the battery pump was not capable of working more than 10 heads of stamp water of 20, the free water and shaking tables did not work satisfactorily and the brickwork in the foundations had slightly subsided. All these causes have seriously delayed the work and increased the expenses. This, gentlemen, presents to you the gist of the correspondence on the table and we now turn to the financial position of the Company. We have at present, as I have already told you, after sending down to Mr. Gregory the last \$700 in the Bank,

exhausted our funds. We have since then, as I have also told you, sent to Mr. Gregory \$600 for wages, being the over draft obtained from the Bank secured by your Directors' personal guarantee. There remains owing in Sydney as per last accountant *Tishan* sent by Mr. Gregory \$6,600, or a total sum of \$9,000 owing by the Company at date. These are all the liabilities as far as we learn from the account and we believe that these are all there are, except the wages, which, of course, are running on. The \$30,000 additional Capital and 9,000 liabilities incurred, plus 3,000 in hand before the new Capital was called up leaves \$42,000 to be accounted for, as follows:—

Gold Leases & 104.....\$ 350
Share Eureka Property.....1,508
Queen of the Mount.....675

Machinery, Plant, Timber, Surface works:—

Chiefly speaking.....\$ 17,500
3 "Frus" and 1 Triumph Vanner.....
1 Blakes' Duplex Pump.....
1 Rauds' Air compressor.....
1 Watson and Denny Pan.....
Timber, Rails.....
Wages and horse hire for D.M., and
very heavy tramping and cartage.....

Charges:—
Incl. Miners and battery wages, stores.....\$ 42,000

It is in respect of this liability and to have money in hand for future contingencies that it is necessary to provide further funds. And we would propose to raise the capital by the sum of \$45,000, by creating 4,500 new shares of \$10 each, it may be unnecessary to issue all these shares. We issue 2,000 shares and thereby provide \$20,000 we believe it will be more than sufficient, but we propose 4,500 shares to have some unissued shares to provide for future possibilities. Mr. Gregory's last letter says that beyond the liability above mentioned in Sydney, \$6,600, the only expenses of the mine which will be required in future are 2 Rock drills, \$75 each, and the fortnightly payments of wages and stores. But with the last item wages and stores, should be met by the gold won from the mine. Our last crushing of 200 tons yields about \$130, and this will nearly pay 200 tons' wages and stores at the mine. Actual wages amount at present roughly to \$200 a month. Mr. Gregory has also 11 tons of pyrites which should yield some 20 oz. of gold per ton, when treated by chlorinating process say \$750. Our battery should crush 500 tons a month when in full working order and this should give 21 times as much gold as the above last telegraphed crushing. Moreover this crushing was simply tributaries having inferior stone, but Mr. Gregory tells us that within a month from now we should be on the rich shoot of gold and better results should therefore follow. Our delays and disappointments have been very discouraging but they appear to be now surmounted. We believe that we have at last overcome our difficulties, and with the help of \$20,000 more Capital that the mine will be a success. On the 9th inst. we called you together in private meeting and gave you these particulars, and we have now convened this formal meeting to consult with you and propose the resolution which you have heard read and which I now beg to propose.

The Chairman then moved:—"That the Capital of the Balmoral Gold Mining Company, Limited, be increased from \$180,000 to \$225,000 by the creation of Four Thousand and Five Hundred New Shares of \$10 each to be fully paid up. And that such New Shares be issued upon such terms and conditions and generally with such rights and privileges as shall be resolved upon or directed at the Meeting, and if no direction be given, as the Directors shall determine."

Mr. A. P. Stokes addressed the meeting at some length, and a good deal of discussion arose on the subject of the interest on preference shares in the New Issue. It ended in the speaker formally moving as an amended motion:—"That the Capital be increased to \$225,000 by the creation of 4,500 New Shares of \$10 each to be fully paid up, and that such New Shares be issued upon the following terms and conditions, and with the following rights and privileges:—

(a) That the New Shares be called Preference Shares and that the holders thereof be entitled to a cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.
(b) That in the event of the Company being wound up the holders of the said Preference Shares shall be entitled to the first place in repaying to them the amount (\$10) paid up on the Preference Shares held by them respectively, but that the residue of such surplus assets shall belong to and be divided among the other members of the Company.
(c) That the Directors be and they are hereby authorized to issue the said Shares, or such proportion of them as they may deem necessary, in such manner and to such persons as they may think fit.

Mr. G. Fenwick seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Orange in addressing the meeting urged that present shareholders should be careful to take up the new issue in order that outsiders should not have an opportunity of coming in on very favourable terms.

After some further discussion it was decided to issue a formal notice to all shareholders to subscribe towards the new capital, and that should the tenders exceed the required amount preference shares should be allotted *pro rata*

fifteen to twenty per cent. better than their house properties did. As we before said a mania would seem to exist amongst the Chinese landowners at present for converting their house property into public latrines, permission having been granted by the Surveyor-General for the erection of fifteen, which are now in course of building all over the colony, whilst plans and specifications of seven others are now being prepared. These proposed latrines are built in a house-like manner some being two and three stories in height, and have iron fittings, doors, seats and buckets. The floors are made of concrete with open channels leading into a sink, which in turn is connected with the nearest sewer; the soil being disposed of by the same means that are present in existence. The ventilation which is one of the principal items to be considered, is carried out by means of wooden ventilators from the first and second floors leading into a lantern on the roof and as many windows are allowed, for as possible. A charge of from one to two cash is made and at that rate we understand an ample profit is made. One of the chief objections to these public latrines is the proximity in which most of them are to be built to the surrounding dwelling houses, the latter being so densely built in almost every conceivable nook and corner of the colony, and the judgment in the recent case may be considered sufficient upon which to take action by others. It may cause a total stoppage of the work in connection with those now going on. That it is a profitable business there seems no cause for doubt, a ready sale always being obtainable with the Government Conservancy contractor, who possesses a number of boats which transfer it to a place near Canton where three tractors of land are prepared for its use, and where it is readily sold to the numerous Chinese gardeners round about the district at an average of from 35 to 40 cents per picul. Whether it would be better for the Government to erect public latrines and refuse such permission to private property owners was recently discussed at the local Sanitary Board meeting a few weeks ago, but as their power is almost nil to do this or that the discussion ended somewhat abruptly with the inevitable result that they did not agree on this, and that the other, but nevertheless, that public latrines are not only a necessity but an absolute benefit to the Chinese community there would be few to dispute, and once erected and kept in a thorough clean condition under the superintendence of the sanitary authority, it is quite possible the animus at present found to exist against them would gradually become extinct. Had the colony a municipal council or urban authority things would not have been allowed to continue as long as they have done, but in the absence of such bodies we can only look forward to that body which is responsible for existing evils, and should further evils spring up they ought to be laid at the door of those whose duty it is, but who fail to use the proper means of prevention.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

MR. E. MACKINTOSH ON SUNDAY LABOUR AND PIRACY.

A REPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—In the course of his speech at the annual meeting of members of the local General Chamber of Commerce the Chairman, Mr. E. Mackintosh, in alluding to the vexed question of compulsory Sunday labour on board ships in this port, said:—"I now come to the Sunday labour question in the harbour of Hongkong. I think there is very little to add on this subject; in fact it has been thrashed out already. The opinions of the Committee, and I think the members of this Chamber are well known; at least, when I say all the members, I mean we took upon ourselves to consult with those members directly interested to ascertain their views, and they assented to the position your committee took up. Personally, I may say that after that interview we had with a deputation from the Mercantile Marine Officers' Association my firm instructed the captains of the regular coasting steamers that if at any time any of their officers should apply to be relieved from the supervision of the Sunday in this harbour their application was to be granted at once, to be freely accorded, and if the owners of the other lines of coasting steamers were approached I do not think they would hesitate in according the same privilege. But as bearing upon the question of hardship to individual employees I would like to say a word: I would remind those who are agitating the question that the men who work on Sunday do not work every Sunday. They are not residents, and it may and does happen that numbers of them are a large percentage of those who pass through this port are not called upon to work on a single Sunday throughout the year; in fact I doubt if the number of those officers who do work on Sundays in Hongkong greatly exceeds, if it exceeds at all, the number of those who are compelled to labour at home on Sunday on what are considered absolutely necessary works, taking into account, of course, the difference in the number of the population of Hongkong from the office, and seldom have a chance of being called upon to work on Sunday, while at home the stationary character of the employed gives no such relief. My remarks must be taken simply as touching on the hardship to individuals. As to the whole question, I thoroughly concur in the statements made by the committee of this Chamber."

Taken as a whole, the foregoing statements do not add much to the literature upon this subject, but they convey the distinct impression that the question has been thrashed out already. (A wholly erroneous impression) it may be as well to let your readers know that, as far as mercantile marine officers are concerned, a good deal will yet be added in the shape of an appeal to the British public in all parts of the world; so it is premature in the extreme to conclude that "nothing more can be added to the subject." The object of the appeal referred to is to cause a law to be passed prohibiting of unnecessary compulsory labour in this port, and that failing, the officers, once having aroused universal public sympathy, will be in a position, as a last resource, to have recourse to a *modus operandi* which it is only too apparent they have hitherto studiously avoided, both in the interests of employer and employee.

The personal application of officers for release from duty on the Sabbath has long ago been shown to be a fraud, and the danger to the applicant, and was declared by the Marine Officers' Association, in its reply to the Chamber's decision on the question, to be undesirable for three very cogent reasons which were published in the local papers, both English and Chinese. I will not in this letter deal with the question of 'hardship' referred to by Mr. E. Mackintosh further than to point out that he studiously avoids the discussion of the subject from a moral point of view, and admits that some officers are compelled to work in this port on Sunday. Of course, as the distinguished *Salpica* said himself, his remarks must be taken simply as touching on the hardship to individuals. But what is really regrettable is, that Mr. Mackintosh did not seize the golden opportunity which he had, of explaining the alleged "peculiar conditions" of trade here which render it inexpedient that continued disregard for the Fourth Commandment should be relegated to keep company with

many other abuses, which of late years have become things of the past. And now let us see what the Chairman had to say on the subject of the *Namoa* piracy affair. He tells us that in the report "No mention is made of this simply because it has never been brought before the Committee officially, but speaking for myself I think if the powers of the executive were enlarged so that rendition to the Chinese authorities of native criminals, not political, might be made easier and less expensive than at present we should do much, not only to rid the colony of a class of inhabitants that are a danger to the community, but we should also save a very considerable expense, and I think some system surely could be devised that would enable us to weed out these bad characters without trenching on the liberties of *bona fide* residents and the good and true men of the Colony. I think if we pursued some course we should induce the Chinese authorities to take up more heartily than they have hitherto done the suppression of piracy in Chinese waters. At present if a man in Hongkong is wanted by the Chinese authorities all manner of formalities have to be gone through and great expense incurred. This disheartens and disgusts the Chinese authorities and possibly causes them to be more lenient to their action when the place and measure before them required for the suppression of piracy in their waters. I may say precautions taken by shipowners are all very well up to a certain point, but there are limits to such precautions, and when you get beyond these limits you cannot depend upon any effective remedy being applied by the shipowner."

From the foregoing it is clear that the Committee of the Chamber have given a good deal of thought to the subject of the suppression of piracy with the result that they have hit upon a very happy kind of half-and-half measure, namely "to enable us to weed out bad characters (native criminals) without trenching on the liberties of *bona fide* residents of the Colony, by means of making the rendition of Chinese to their authorities less troublesome and expensive than it is at present." This is a good idea, which this advantage might have been put into effect long ago. But is it that all the shipowners of Hongkong can suggest as an effective means of protecting their vessels, their cargoes and the lives of their captains and officers from further attacks by the pirates who still so numerous along the coasts of Kwangtung and Fukien, and find the colony of Hongkong a happy hunting ground wherein to spend their ill-gotten gains? We, despised and rejected of men though we are, sincerely hope such is not the case. Surely our owners cannot be so callous as regards the lives of those who navigate their ships. They must be aware that if but two or three capable and reliable Europeans were employed as preventive officers to go on board all outgoing vessels and search passengers' persons and baggage, pirates would not dare to run the risk of being detected by such men, while the utter lack of such search—regular, systematic inspection by officers specially adapted to the work and whose remuneration rendered it worth their while to exhibit zeal and smartness—renders us liable to repetitions of the awful experiences of the *Namoa* victims and survivors. It might be hard to have the expenses in connection with such a miniature preventive service to fall on the shipowners, but there is no reason why it should. Most of us think it might well be paid by Government out of the enormous sums amassed as Light Dues, and which, it would appear, Mr. Mackintosh desires to have placed under the control of a Lighthouse Board, in which he is no doubt perfectly right.

Assuring you that many sailors will be very thankful if you favour this "new year" with a corner in your esteemed columns, just to show the world that in addition to compulsory Sunday labour we have to run daily and hourly risks of having our vessels turned into awe-inspiring hells, and be shot down like dogs by the most dangerous class of criminals of which the world has yet known.

I remain, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

A BRITISH OFFICER.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1891.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, February 17th.

Since the return by the St. Petersburg Government of the Guldahl protest against the brutal persecution of Jews in Russia without even the courtesy of a response, and with an implied menace to the recent interference by increasing the official oppression of Jews, the Rothschilds have been endeavoring to bring financial pressure to bear upon the Czar Ministers to compel them to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate people in the empire. The Czar has already had a warning that something of this sort might happen, but this has had no effect, and the famous bankers are trying to make him feel their power in a more practical manner.

Inquiries made to-day by an Associated Press reporter at the Foreign Office in regard to the statement published in Vienna yesterday, that the English and United States Governments had agreed to submit the Behring Sea question to the arbitration of King Humbert, show that the report was untrue.

The British bark *Cairnmore*, Captain Caswell, has arrived at Queenstown from Tacoma. The bark experienced storms off Cape Horn, during which two seamen were washed overboard and drowned. Three others of the crew were badly injured at the same time.

The funding of the Argentine loan proceeds without waiting for the settlement of the water-drawage question. Bankers, bondholders and railway-owners have combined to resist the further imposition of taxes.

A woman was found dying this morning with her throat cut and suffering from stab wounds in the chest. In spite of the popular "Jack-the-Ripper" theory the police declare that the woman committed suicide.

The Greek steamer *Adriana Strathalos* has been wrecked in the Grecian archipelago. The captain and part of the crew were lost.

The *Herald's* cable dispatches announce the probable suspension of *Gallien's* Messengers, the well-known Paris newspaper.

BERLIN, February 17th.

It is reported that the Prussian Council of Ministers has decided against prosecuting Prince Bismarck.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says Professor Liebreich has discovered a substance more efficacious than Koch's lymph in the treatment of tuberculosis. It is administered by subcutaneous injections.

ROME, February 17th.

Inquiries made to-day show that the Pope's letter to Cardinal Gibbons on the question of school education in the United States will be of a pacific nature.

WASHINGTON, February 17th.

From late papers received at the Bureau of American Republics it is learned that important modifications have been made in the Constitution submitted by the convention to the Brazilian provisional Government. The clause excluding Jesuits and forbidding the establishment of new convents of monastic orders has been struck out, although the prohibition against national

aid to any sect or form of worship remains the same.

CAIRO, February 17th.

The Egyptian troops to-day occupied El Teh without having to engage the troops of Osman Digna. The Dervishes retreated to Tokan, upon which place the Egyptian troops will advance to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17th.

Frank von Phul, formerly of New Orleans, now of Greytown, Nicaragua, arrived on the steamer *Morgan* last night. He said there was a sensation in Nicaragua at the present success of several gold mines in Principulka. He saw chunks as large as his finger. He is positive the Aztecs obtained their gold from these mines, especially as alone hatchets and stone basins are found in the neighborhood.

OTTAWA (Ont.), February 17th.

General Herbert, commandant of the military, has left for the Pacific coast, where he will inspect the coast defences. General Herbert, on coming to Canada, was, it is understood, charged with the mission of perfecting these defences and getting the Canadian Government to assist financially.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 17th.

Admiral Verkhovsky, who was recently assaulted by strikers in the Admiralty shipyard deck yard on account of his alleged tyranny, has been transferred to Vladivostok by the Grand Duke, who ordered that the demands of the strikers be satisfied.

LONDON, February 18th.

The trouble between Emperor William and Bismarck is the leading topic of discussion in diplomatic circles. The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, Mr. Blount, states that he has been shown a letter from Prince Bismarck's wife, which represents the family as greatly alarmed over the threatened prosecution of the ex-Chancellor because of his persistent utterances of remarks designed to irritate the Emperor.

The Paris *Figaro* to-day makes the assertion that Prince Bismarck has dispatched four boxes filled with documents of the first importance to London, with a view to preventing their incriminating him in the event of his being prosecuted for his political utterances.

A dispatch from Berlin states that the Kaiser, desirous of sparing the feelings of Bismarck, requested Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg, at the time the opera of that Prince was produced in Hamburg, to take an opportunity of visiting Bismarck and remonstrating with him on his course in talking over affairs of state and attacking the Kaiser and his policy. The presence of Duke Ernest in Hamburg was supposed at the time to be connected with the production of his opera, and his visit to Bismarck attracted no attention.

Duke Ernest carried no menace, except in so far that he said that the Kaiser felt it his duty, however much it might pain him, to take the necessary steps to protect the dignity of the throne and the interests of the empire. Bismarck's reply is not stated, but it is understood to have been satisfactory to the Kaiser. Everybody speaks well of the Kaiser's tact in selecting for the mission to Bismarck a man as venerable and eminent as Duke Ernest.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Berlin says that Emperor William distinctly stated that he had no intention of prosecuting Prince Bismarck. The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening publishes a dispatch from its Berlin correspondent stating that Bismarck is convinced that the report published as to the Emperor's injurious opinion of himself is untrue and the invention of Bismarck's enemies.

It has been discovered that Sadler, the alleged "Jack-the-Ripper" was at sea when five of the "Jack-the-Ripper" murders were committed. The Government is aroused to the formidable character of the labour movement in the seaport towns. Cardiff is full of policemen, to prevent the strikers from becoming violent, and troops are held in readiness for use should the situation become alarming. The Cardiff dockers are desperate, and vow their determination to drive free labour out at any cost.

A serious accident occurred this morning at the Grand Street Junction of the Metropolitan Underground Railroad, which may be attended by considerable loss of life. A number of people were taken to the hospital, but it is impossible now to learn the extent of the casualty. Traffic on the underground railway has been brought to a standstill.

PARIS, February 18th.

Ex-Empress Frederick of Germany, accompanied by Count Salkendorff and Countess Perpongher, arrived in Paris to-night. She was met by Count Munster and proceeded to the German Embassy. It is admitted that she will visit the leading studios of Paris and use her influence with the French artist to induce them to take part in the Berlin exhibition. It is understood that her visit is at Emperor William's express desire, to accelerate intimate cordiality between the two countries and so forestall Italy and Austria should they secede from the triple alliance.

Ex-Empress Eugenie arrived to-night at the same station. The crowd mistook her for the ex-Empress of Germany and she was followed to her carriage by a silent and respectful multitude.

LECHORN, February 18th.

The disease known as *la gripe* has appeared in this city with alarming severity. The hospitals are crowded with people suffering with this popular malady. The troops forming the garrison are especially affected.

LISBON, February 18th.

The Government has come to an arrangement with a syndicate of French bankers as to the basis upon which the bankers will lend the Government \$45,000,000.

NEW YORK, February 18th.

The *Continental* states that 1,000 men are being engaged to go to Guatemala ostensibly as railway laborers, but possibly to re-enforce Guatemala's army. The agents of the Guatemala Central Railway deny that war is threatened.

BELFAST, February 18th.

Small-pox prevails here to an alarming extent. The municipal authorities are doing their utmost to check the spread of the disease.

CAIRO, February 18th.

The Egyptian revenue during the past year was the largest ever collected, reaching the sum of \$53,750,000.

DUBLIN, February 18th.

Twenty-five thousand dollars, the first instalment of the Liberal grant to the McCathys, has been deposited in checks signed by Morley and McCarthy.

LONDON, February 18th.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts is falling in health, although not seriously ill. The Baroness is about 77 years of age. Her young husband pays her devoted attention.

A large number of shipping firms not heretofore in have joined the shipping federation, so that it now includes nearly seven-eighths of the tonnage of the United Kingdom.

The *Times* correspondent at Cardiff declares that the strike has virtually collapsed.

The House of Lords has passed the Tithes Bill to a second reading.

THE AUDIENCE SPEECHES.

Her von Brandt speaking for the Ministers, etc., said:—To-day the Ministers and *Charges d'Affaires* have for the first time the honour of appearing in person before His Majesty. We therefore respectfully present our compliments to the Emperor. We believe that the inauguration of this custom will tend to the peace and honour of the empire and the friendliness of all Treaty nations; which is our sincere desire. At this New Year season we cordially and respectfully present our congratulations, and hope the great virtue of the Emperor will benefit the people high and low so that all may enjoy peace and prosperity.

REPLY OF THE EMPEROR.

We desire to convey to all the Ministers, *Charges d'Affaires*, and Secretaries who have graciously given their congratulations to Us that We truly appreciate and are very pleased with your kind expressions, and We sincerely wish that your respective sovereigns may this year have all things according to their hearts' desires and that their happiness and prosperity may daily increase. We also hope that you Ministers shall stay long in China and in the full enjoyment of health, and that friendly relations between China and Foreign countries shall never cease.

THE BANQUET AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

Her von Brandt spoke for the Foreign Minister and said:—Since the Empress Dowager commanded a banquet to the Foreign Ministers about two years ago we have had the honour and pleasure of meeting and placed with your Highness and great ministers. Hearing of Her Majesty's gracious commands in regard to this we presented our felicitations to the Empress for her great virtue and ability in ruling China for thirty years through the Prince and Ministers. And all the Foreign Ministers in Peking, highly appreciating Her Majesty's efforts in the cause of international friendship, have felt much gratified. From then till now this friendship has been increasing. On the former occasion we were invited to a banquet on the Empress-revealing from the government; now it is on account of the young Emperor desiring personal intercourse with the foreign ministers. His Majesty's Edict stated that all the Foreign Ministers were able and friendly, strengthening the bonds of international relations, and the ministers felt grateful for this gracious compliment. Yesterday we had the honour of seeing the Emperor, and as this is to be an annual ceremony, it is in full accordance with the Empress's desire in cementing international relations and the Emperor's Edict in regard to perpetual friendship leaves no doubt as to the intention of China. This is what all we ministers believe and rejoice to promote. To-day having been invited to your banquet we are exceedingly pleased and beg of you to convey our thanks, and we pray for the welfare of the Emperor, his family and nation, and the increasing prosperity of the nation, mandarins and people of the Chinese Empire.

REPLY OF PRINCE CHING.

Your speech to-day shows that you all fully appreciate the Emperor's sincere desire for friendly relations. I shall not fail to convey your thanks to the Emperor. It has been a great pleasure to me to meet you and converse with you in obedience to the Emperor's commands. Hereafter foreign relations shall be still more cultivated, for nothing is more desirable. It is my wish that the Emperor, Empresses and Presidents of your respective countries may have long life, and that their nations may prosper and that you all may prosper in all things.—Chinese Times.

SOOCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

12th March, 1891.
The temple of the god of Literature was, till to-day, a pagoda-like building, standing in the S.E. part of the city near the Foo gate. Its peculiar shape, that of a quadrangular black shaft rising about a hundred feet from the ground, and its standing alone at some distance from other buildings, made it a marked object well known to all the Soochow people. Foreigners called it the "ink pagoda." It looked very much like a stick of black ink standing on end.

There is a tradition to this effect: many years ago a learned expounder of geomancy declared that this building was necessary to make the influences of wind and water (*shing shui*) favourable. "Here," said he, pointing to the twin pagodas, "are the pencils," and, pointing to a pool in front of the prefectural examination hall, he cried, "there is the ink stone." Assuming an air of profound wisdom, he proceeded to predict that something should be provided to protect the ink. A wealthy family, which is, and for some centuries has been, reputed to be in the highest circles of official rank, provided the money, and the ink pagoda was built.

It was burnt this morning. This is the time of the year when the people go to the pagoda to worship the god of Literature. It is supposed that it was set on fire by an enterprising bird-catcher who knew that the place was opened early in the morning. He went with a torch into the upper part of the building to catch the pigeons which breed there unbothered.

The pagoda, which is very wide and heavy, was burnt by flames which the native fire engines could not reach, and fell with a great crash, partly within and partly without the four black walls that formed the building, scattering fire all round. The burning timbers that fell on the outside of the walls were soon drenched with water. But the fire that fell inside burnt the floors and the roof. Several thousands of people stood around the walls that remained, and watched the flames—all, firmen included, about as helpless as children. The keeper of the place and the early-rising bird-catcher were beaten with a thousand blows each.—N. C. Daily News.

STRUCK DOWN IN BURMAH.

Beethoven composed music he was too deaf to hear, and the fastest steam craft in the world was built (both hull and machinery) by an American who has been perfectly blind for many years. Nevertheless the one would have been the better for his hearing and the other for his sight! A soldier may be a model of patriotism and courage, but of what use is he in an army if he cannot carry a musket?

Allow us to illustrate the point by a short story. Mr. John Hodson was born at Warboys, in Huntingdonshire. When he was twenty-four years old he took work as a navvy under the great railway contractors, Messrs. Lucas, Alfred, Sons, and Co., of Westminster, and remained under them seven years.

He then enlisted in Her Majesty's 61st Regiment and went with it to India in 1868. He assisted in the Burmah Expedition in 1885-6, and was at Mandalay when King Theobaw surrendered. With this explanation we will now let Mr. Hodson tell his own tale.

He says:—After reaching Shwedo I began to feel badly. I had a sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach and was so drowsy I could scarcely hold my head up. I had pain in my right side and under the shoulder blades, lost my spirits and took a gloomy view of everything. I could neither eat nor sleep. I lay in bed awake night after night. My liver was perfectly torpid, skin, and eyes yellow, tongue badly coated, heart irregular, no appetite, cold extremities, sickness, vomiting and an incessant diarrhoea. With these symptoms I was in bed four months in the year 1887.

In the hospital I was treated by the Regimental physician, and was visited by Dr. Bell, of the Indian Government, who said I was suffering from dysentery. I became so weak I could hardly stand and passed nothing but slime from the bowels. No treatment availed to stop the diarrhoea. I finally I was sent home and arrived at Gosport in Dec., 1888, and was transferred to the hospital there until Feb., 1889, when I was discharged as incurable, and placed in the Army Reserve. I returned to Warboys, and feeling a trifle better, tried to work. But I soon had to give up. I became so thin that people who had known me for years did not recognize me. My old friends and mates said "Hodson, you need trouble to buy any more clothes to wear in this world. The next suit you'll want will be made of wood."

Still I ate something, of course, but it gave me no strength. After eating I was often obliged to leave the table hurriedly, so severe were the griping, gnawing pains that seized me. My father and mother were alarmed at my condition. I consulted a physician at Warboys who gave me some medicine, which, however, made no impression upon my complaint.

I then went to Mr. Nicholl, the Chemist at Warboys (now of Crofton), who said "You had better try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup." I got a bottle and took it, but it seemed to have no effect. Mr. Nicholl said "Try it again, I have such confidence in it that I will give you the second bottle free of charge."

He did so, but before I had taken the half of the second bottle I began to feel better. I got a third bottle and before I had finished it I had so much improved that I was asked to go back to my work. But I was afraid, and said "No, wait until I have used three bottles more for this wonderful medicine is doing what nothing else in India or England has been able to do—it is healing me from the very depths where I was ill and dying."

I kept on with Mother Seigel, and indeed a Mother Seigel is to the suffering. The fifth bottle was gone at last and I presented myself to the astonished people of Warboys as robust, strong, and well as ever I was in all my life. I returned to my work, and my comrades looked upon me as one risen from the dead.

"What has done this for you?" they asked with wondering eyes. "My life and health," I answered. "Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup." I answered, "and I am willing all the world should know how I say so."

I have never lost an hour's work since, and will gladly reply to any letters of enquiry addressed to John Hodson, Warboys, Huntingdonshire.

To the above true and faithful account of Mr. Hodson's experience it is only necessary to add a word of explanation. His real disease was indigestion and dyspepsia brought on by change of climate, habits and food.—The *Chronicle*, which says "it is (strange as it may seem) an effect and symptom of prolonged and prevailing constipation. It is nature's last efforts to free the bowels of their terrible and poisonous load. In this crisis Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup came to the rescue, and not a day too soon."—*Lancet*.

perfectly torpid, skin, and eyes yellow, tongue badly coated, heart irregular, no appetite, cold extremities, sickness, vomiting and an incessant diarrhoea. With these symptoms I was in bed four months in the year 1887.

In the hospital I was treated by the Regimental physician, and was visited by Dr. Bell, of the Indian Government, who said I was suffering from dysentery. I became so weak I could hardly stand and passed nothing but slime from the bowels. No treatment availed to stop the diarrhoea. I finally I was sent home and arrived at Gosport in Dec., 1888, and was transferred to the hospital there until Feb., 1889, when I was discharged as incurable, and placed in the Army Reserve. I returned to Warboys, and feeling a trifle better, tried to work. But I soon had to give up. I became so thin that people who had known me for years did not recognize me. My old friends and mates said "Hodson, you need trouble to buy any more clothes to wear in this world. The next suit you'll want will be made of wood."

Still I ate something, of course, but it gave me no strength. After eating I was often obliged to leave the table hurriedly, so severe were the griping, gnawing pains that seized me. My father and mother were alarmed at my condition. I consulted a physician at Warboys who gave me some medicine, which, however, made no impression upon my complaint.

I then went to Mr. Nicholl, the Chemist at Warboys (now of Crofton), who said "You had better try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup." I got a bottle and took it, but it seemed to have no effect. Mr. Nicholl said "Try it again, I have such confidence in it that I will give you the second bottle free of charge."

He did so, but before I had taken the half of the second bottle I began to feel better. I got a third bottle and before I had finished it I had so much improved that I was asked to go back to my work. But I was afraid, and said "No, wait until I have used three bottles more for this wonderful medicine is doing what nothing else in India or England has been able to do—it is healing me from the very depths where I was ill and dying."

I kept on with Mother Seigel, and indeed a Mother Seigel is to the suffering. The fifth bottle was gone at last and I presented myself to the astonished people of Warboys as robust, strong, and well as ever I was in all my life. I returned to my work, and my comrades looked upon me as one risen from the dead.

"What has done this for you?" they asked with wondering eyes. "My life and health," I answered. "Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup." I answered, "and I am willing all the world should know how I say so."

I have never lost an hour's work since, and will gladly reply to any letters of enquiry addressed to John Hodson, Warboys, Huntingdonshire.

To the above true and faithful account of Mr. Hodson's experience it is only necessary to add a word of explanation. His real disease was indigestion and dyspepsia brought on by change of climate, habits and food.—The *Chronicle*, which says "it is (strange as it may seem) an effect and symptom of prolonged and prevailing constipation. It is nature's last efforts to free the bowels of their terrible and poisonous load. In this crisis Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup came to the rescue, and not a day too soon."—*Lancet*.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites acts both as food and medicine. It not only gives flesh and strength, but gives to the own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. Read the following:—"Scott's Emulsion is in my opinion an excellent and valuable compound. I have given it to consumptive patients and have been delighted with the results obtained. It is pleasant to the taste and can be borne by the most sensitive stomach."—E. A. RODWAY, M.D., Butter-Knowle, Darlington. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ld.), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

To-day's Advertisements.

THE PUNJON AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

REPORT

For presentation to the Shareholders at the FIFTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING to be held at the Office of the Company, No. 9, QUEEN'S ROAD, on

TUESDAY, the 31st March, 1891,

at 4 o'clock p.m.

The Directors beg to submit the Accounts for the half-year ending 30th September, 1890, from which it will be seen that the expenditure on working account was \$41,207.02, and also shows the amount of \$29,772.37 due to us by the Penjom Pahang Gold Company of London at that date.

These figures represent the cost of Exploratory and Mining work done during that period on the Company's concessions. The reports of Mr. Becker and of Mr. Truscott annexed describe more in detail the various operations, and it will be seen that, practically, no results have been gained from the prospecting at Punjom and at Sunghie-Dua beyond furthering the knowledge of the area of Concession.

The Directors do not think that, for the present at any rate, work should be continued at Sunghie Dua and have accordingly given notice to all employees, and work will cease there at the end of April. Endeavour will be made to sell the Concession or to otherwise deal with the property.

A thoroughly experienced prospector from Australia, Mr. Blamey, arrived at Punjom at the beginning of February, and it is hoped that better success will attend his exploratory work on the Punjom block.

Latest advices from mines report that Mr. Blamey has met with very encouraging indications at Gubau, and will soon be being met with leading towards numerous old Malay workings, and a grand washing plant has been sent to more thoroughly exploit the deposit.

Work is also going on to a limited extent at Glangga, which appears to give results worthy of further exploration.

It is with regret that the Directors have to report that the Penjom (Pahang) Company of London has failed to fulfil its obligations to this Company. The arrival of Mr. Brodie in London at

To-day's
Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.
THIS EVENING
(THURSDAY), the 26th March,
GRAND MILITARY NIGHT.
Under the distinguished patronage and in
presence of His Excellency Major-General
G. DIGBY BARKER, C.B., Commanding
the Forces in China and Hongkong.

Mr. GEO. C. MILN
supported by
MISS LOUISE JORDAN & ORIGINAL
COMPANY,
IN
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."
Mr. G. C. MILN as Shylock.
Miss LOUISE JORDAN as Portia.

SATURDAY, the 28th March,
"RICHARD III."
Popular Prices:—2s and 1s. Soldiers and
Sailors Half-price to 1s.

Box Plan at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
Doors open 8.30. Commence 9 prompt.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1891. [476]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
THE Company's Steamship

"HIROSHIMA MARU."
Captain J. H. Pyne, will be despatched for the
above Ports on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at
4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1891. [472]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "HIROSHIMA MARU,"

FROM MIDDLESBRO' AND LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all goods are being landed at their
risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, at West Point, whence
and/or from the wharves delivery may be
obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice
to the contrary be given before 3 p.m., TO-DAY.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 5th April, will be subject to
rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Underwriter or before the 5th
April, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1891. [495]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 112.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown
Land by Public Auction, to be held on
the spot, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 1st day of April, 1891, at 4 P.M.,
are published for general information.
By Command,
W. M. DEANE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1891. [499]

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction
Sale, to be held on Wednesday, the 1st day
of April, 1891, at 4 P.M., by Order of His
Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of
CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong,
for a term of 999 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot.	Registry No.	Locality.	Contents in square feet.	Approximate area in acres.	Value in £.
1.	N. 3.	Quarry Bay.	12,000.	10 1/2.	1,300.
2.	"	"	10,000.	8 1/2.	1,100.

THE DALMORAL GOLD MINING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the
DALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY,
LIMITED, will be held at the Hongkong
Hotel, at 11.45 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 27th
day of April, 1891, when the subjoined Resolu-
tion which was passed at the Extraordinary
General Meeting of the Company held on the
26th day of March, 1891, will be submitted for
confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

That the Capital be increased to £25,000 by
the creation of 4,500 New Shares of £10
each to be fully paid up, and that such
New Shares be issued upon the following
terms and conditions, and with the following
rights and privileges, viz:—

(a) That the New Shares be called Preference
Shares and that the holders thereof be
entitled to a cumulative preferential
dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per
annum.

(b) That in the event of the Company being
wound up the holders of the said Preference
Shares shall be entitled to have the
surplus assets of the Company applied in
the first place in repaying to them the
amount (£10) paid up on the Preference
Shares held by them respectively, but that
the residue of such surplus assets shall
belong to and be divided among the other
members of the Company.

(c) That the Directors be and they are hereby
authorized to issue the said Shares, or
such proportion of them as they may
deem necessary, in such manner and to
such persons as they may think fit.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. A. STEVENS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1891. [499]

CATHAY CHAPTER.

No. 1,165.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.

OWING to unavoidable circumstances the
Convocation of Emergency called for
This Evening, the 26th inst., is POST-
PONED until a future date, of which every
Companion shall receive due and sufficient
notice.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1891. [497]

To-day's
Advertisements.

**THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamship

"PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO."

Captain J. A. Morris, will be despatched for the
above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April,
at 9 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1891. [496]

**EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND
PORTS, and taking through Cargo to
NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AIRLIE."

Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the
above Ports on FRIDAY, the 10th April,
at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1891. [492]

UNION LINE.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"GLENMORVEN."

Captain Wright, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at
3 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1891. [493]

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GLENMORVEN."

Captain Wright, having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading to
the undersigned for Counter-signature, and to
take immediate delivery of their Goods from
alongside.

The Steamer is berthed at Kowloon Piers and
Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once
landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.
All claims against the steamer must be pre-
sented to the undersigned on or before the 4th
April, or they will not be recognised.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1891. [494]

**STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI
AND KOBE.**

(Passing through the INLAND SEA)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ANCONA."

Captain W. D. Mudie, will leave for the above
places on SATURDAY, the 4th April, at DAY-
LIGHT.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1891. [3]

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MALWA."

Captain C. F. Preston, R.N.R., will leave for the
above place about 24 hours after arrival here
with the Outward Mail.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1891. [3]

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN,
ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA,
GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRIN-
DISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,
PLYMOUTH, AND
LONDON.

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH
BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERHIA,
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAM-
BURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

"ORIENTAL," Captain E. Stewart, with
Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched for
the above Ports, via BOMBAY and SUEZ
CANAL, on THURSDAY, the 2nd April, at
NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.
Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until
4 P.M., on the day before sailing.
Silk and Valuable for Europe will be
transhipped at Colombo; General Cargo
for London will be conveyed via Bombay without
transhipment, arriving one week later than by
the ordinary direct route via Colombo.
Tea will be sent either via Bombay or
Colombo, according to arrangement.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT
AND PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hong-
kong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are re-
quired to be declared prior to shipment.
Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for
Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 26th March, 1891. [1]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the
Military Authorities that ARTILLERY
PRACTICE will take place from the Bat-
teries at Lyson in North-Westerly and Easterly
directions on the 31st March, 1st, and 3rd
April next, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5
p.m. daily.

All Ships, Junks and other Vessels are
cautioned to keep clear of the range.
By Command,
W. M. DEANE,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 26th March, 1891. [497]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

CARDINAL NEWMAN'S GRAMMAR OF ASSENT.
Cardinal Newman's Discussions and Arguments.
Madame Chrysanthemum in French or English.
Anderson's Pictorial Arts of Japan, 4 vols., published @ £10.10.0, offered for £40.
General Booth's In Darkest England.
Early History of Cardinal Newman, by his brother, F. W. Newman.
Between the Heather and the Northern Sea.
Bradshaw's Overland Guide to the Far East.
Norris's Epitome—New Edition.
New Silver Mounted Bill Pipes.
New Stock of Birthday Cards.
Grace's Landscape Painting in Oil.
Penley's Sketching from Nature in Water Colour.
Black and White, the New Weekly Pictorial.
Liddon's Dampton Lectures.
Liddon's University Sermons.
Church's Gifts of Civilization.
New Penknives and Scissors.
Dog Collars and Dog Chains.
Stagelands, by J. K. Jerome.
Chinese Characteristics, by A. H. Smith.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1891. [17]

NOTICE.
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY,
LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS
are respectfully informed that, if upon
their arrival in this HARBOUR some of the
COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,
ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD
OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive
prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found
necessary, communication with the Undersigned
is requested, when immediate steps will be taken
to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1891. [115]

NOTICE.
GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS
1, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to
produce all styles of Portraiture in any weather.
CABINETS from \$6 a dozen.
CARTES DE VISITE from \$3 a dozen.
LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black &
White.
IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.
NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the
Coast Ports are always ready.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1890. [138]

J. & R. HARVEY & CO.,
DUNDEE DISTILLERS, GLASGOW.
Established 1770.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.
Fines Pure Malt Scotch Whisky.
O.H.M. Old Highland Malt Whisky.
F.O.S. Fine Old Scotch Whisky.
V.O.S. Very Old Scotch Whisky.

MESSRS. HARVEY & CO.'s Pure Malt
Whiskies have for over fifty years com-
manded the largest sale in the English Market
OF ANY WHISKY made in Scotland, and
being thoroughly matured in Sherry Wood are
very mild and mellow, and are confidently
recommended where a Pure, Wholesome Spirit
is desired.
Over one million Gallons produced annually.
For Prices and Samples, apply to
G. RENNIE STEWART,
12, D'Agulhar Street, Hongkong.
Sole Agent for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [139]

FOR SALE.
THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY, Published
at the Office of the Hongkong Telegraph,
is the best and most complete work of the kind
ever published in the Far East. The Directory
contains all the latest and most reliable infor-
mation concerning China, Japan and all the other
Countries in the East.
PRICE\$1.00
To be obtained from all Booksellers in China
and Japan.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1891.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-
MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-
SMITHS, OPTICIANS,
CHARTS AND BOOKS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches;
awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition;
and for Voigtlander and Sohn's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,
MARINE GLASSES AND SPYGLASSES.
No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [1313]

**HONGKONG TIMBER
YARD, WANCHAI.**

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER
Always on Hand. L. MALLORY.
Hongkong, 24th June 1891. [195]

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS
is warranted to cure all discharges from
the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or
constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back,
Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes
4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medi-
cine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors,
The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Com-
pany, Lincoln, England. [161]

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preserva-
tion of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's
Sides. May be applied to Boats, Floors, Walls,
ceilings, Windows, Ornament, &c. Zaves, Ropes,
Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Imple-
ments, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates,
Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground.
Effectually excludes all dampness from walls
painted with it, and entirely prevents the crum-
bling away and decay of both stone and timber.
Used during the last 14 years with the utmost
success, as proved by numerous Testimonials
from living authorities.
Sold in tins of about 450 lbs. net. Price
8 cents per lb.
For further particulars, apply to
SCHEELE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 15, Stanley Street,
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1890. [144]

INTIMATION.

F. Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
AND
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVY CONTRACTORS,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 11, Praya Central,
(Opposite Padder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS
for
RAHTJEN'S
GENUINE
COMPOSITION

FOR
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manu-
factured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.

SPECIALY SELECTED,
EX. PRIME, PORK AND BEEF in Barrels.
Also
AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED
HAMS AND BACON.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS.

CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hem-
moor.

FLENSBURG STOCK BEER,
ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS'
MACHINERY AND TOOLS.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF
COALS

SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1891. [132]

FOR SALE.
DOG CART AND PONY, and set of English
harness never used. The Pony is a perfect
Lady's Hack.
Apply to
CAPTAIN GARDINER.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1891. [450]

FOR SALE.
THE Schooner
"MONTARA,"
Length.....75 feet.
Beam.....18
Depth of hold.....7 1/2
Registered tonnage.....75 tons.
(Owing to recent alterations the carrying
capacity of the Montara has been increased to
about 120 tons, dead weight.)
The Montara was built in Singapore, and is
most solidly constructed of teak throughout, with
iron-wood frames. She has recently been
thoroughly overhauled under experienced Euro-
pean superintendence, fastened throughout with
7 inch galvanized spikes, and newly re-coppered.
She is locka-rigged with the best canvas sails.
Draft of water 7 feet.
For further particulars apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
6, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1891. [33]

JUST ARRIVED, FOR SALE.
THE New Stem Winder and Enamelled Dis-
c.

WATERBURY WATCH.
SERIES J.—For Gentlemen, or large size.
SERIES L.—For Ladies, or small size.
Jewelled, Dust-proof, Keyless, with
all the latest improvements. A
perfect and unrivalled timekeeper;
reliable, durable and accurate,
and also
SERIES E.—The "Good old favorite." The
best form of the original Waterbury; offered at
the reduced price of \$9.70 each.
Orders from Out-ports to be accompanied
by remittance for cost.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Sole Agents in Japan, China,
Corea, Hongkong & Macao.
No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 26th February, 1890. [1189]

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has secured the services
of an experienced PHOTOGRAPHER,
and undertakes to produce First Class Photo-
graphs and the enlargement of Photos, &c.
Cabinets (enamelled).....\$5 a dozen.
Cartes de Visite.....2
PUN WOO, PHOTOGRAPHER,
81, Queen's Road Central,
(Top Floor of Teen Sing, Bookbinders),
Hongkong, 17th February, 1891. [198]

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
PROGRAMME OF NINTH PRIZE
MEETING

TO BE HELD AT KOWLOON ON
FRIDAY March 27th, SATURDAY 28th, and
MONDAY 30th, 1891.

PRESIDENT.
COMMODORE, E. J. CHURCH, R.N.

COMMITTEE:
E. L. Woodin, Esq. (Chairman),
W. D. Braidwood, Esq.,
Capt. L. Carden, R.A.,
Lieut. Col. Verner Chater, 1st A. & S. Highlanders,
Capt. Digby H. Baker,
C. Ford, Esq.,
Lieut. Col. F. B. J. Jerrard, D. A. A. G.,
Lieut. Martin, R.N.,
Lieut. E. Grant, 1st A. & S. Highlanders,
E. Robinson, Esq.,
C. Vivian Ladd, Esq.,
H. E. Wedgehouse, Esq. C.M.G.,
Lieut. G. G. Haswell, R.N.

TREASURER:
A. Shelton Hooper, Esq.

HON. SECRETARY:
Frank Collins, Esq.

1st.—All Comers.—Distance 200 yards. No. of
Shots—Seven. Unlimited entries, 20 cents
each. Ten prizes, value \$33. By the
Association.

2nd.—Association.—Distance 200 yards. No.
of Shots—Seven. Unlimited entries, 30
cents each. Five prizes, value \$26. By
the Association.

3rd.—Queen's 1st Stage.—Distance 200 yards.
No. of Shots—Seven. Entrance fee 50
cents. Two prizes, value \$9. By the
Association. Position—Standing or Kneel-
ing.

4th.—Members of Council.—Past and Present
Members of the Executive and Legislative
Councils of Hongkong. Distance 300 yards.
No. of Shots—Seven. No entrance fee.
To be shot at the Old Military Range on
Saturday afternoon. 1st prize, presented by
E. Macdonald, Esq., and prize, presented by
the Association.

5th.—All Comers.—Distance 300 yards. No.
of Shots—Seven. Unlimited entries, 20
cents each. Ten prizes, value \$33. By the
Association.

6th.—Ladies.—Open to Lady Members or their
Nominations. Distance 300 yards. No. of
Shots—Seven. No entrance fee. Ten
prizes, presented by the following Gentle-
men:

1st Prize, presented by D. Nowrojee, Esq.
2nd " " " Hon. S. Brown.
3rd " " " Lieut. Col. V. Chater.
4th " " " C. Ford, Esq.
5th " " " H. E. Wedgehouse, Esq.
C.M.G.

6th " " " G. Stewart, Esq.
7th " " " E. Robinson, Esq.
8th " " " A. Shelton Hooper, Esq.
9th " " " Wang Hing.
10th " " " Lock Hing.

7th.—Ladies' Furs.—Presented by the Ladies
of Hongkong. Distance 300 yards. No.
of Shots—Seven. Entrance fee 50 cents.
1st Prize, 70 per cent., and 2nd, 20 per
cent., 3rd Prize, 10 per cent. of the Amount
Subscribed.

8th.—All Comers.—Distance 500 yards. No.
of Shots—Seven. Unlimited entries, 20
cents each. Ten prizes, value \$33. By the
Association.

9th.—Association.—Distance 500 yards. No.
of Shots—Seven. Unlimited entries, 30
cents each. Five prizes, value \$26. By
the Association.

10th.—Queen's 1st Stage.—Distance 500 yards.
No. of Shots—Seven. Entrance fee 50
cents. Two prizes, value \$9. By the
Association. Position—Sitting, Kneeling or
Prone.

11th.—Queen's 2nd Stage.—Distance 500 yards.
No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance fee 50 cents.
Two prizes, value \$9. By the Association.
Position—Sitting, Kneeling or Prone.

12th.—All Comers.—Distance 600 yards. No.
of Shots—Seven. Unlimited entries, 20
cents each. Four prizes, value \$18. By
the Association.

13th.—Queen's 1st Stage.—Distance 600 yards.
No. of Shots—Seven. Entrance fee 50
cents. Two prizes, value \$9. By the
Association.

14th.—Queen's 2nd Stage.—Distance 600 yards.
No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance fee 50 cents.
Two prizes, value \$9. By the Association.
Position—Sitting, Kneeling or Prone.

15th.—All Comers.—Distance 800 yards. No.
of Shots—Ten. Entrance fee 50 cents.
Two prizes, value \$9. By the Association.

16th.—All Comers.—Any Rifle.—Open to all
comers. Distance 900 yards. No. of
Shots—Seven. Unlimited entries, 20 cents
each. Five prizes, value \$23.

17th.—Queen's 3rd Stage.—Distance 900 yards.
No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance fee 50 cents.
Two prizes, value \$9. By the Association.